

indistinctly serrated, those of the larger are coarsely dentate. Surface of chelipeds (except fingers) is finely granular and the margins of arm and wrist are fringed with long hairs.

The first three pairs of ambulatory legs are slender, compressed, have a finely granular surface as far as the merus (inclusive), and end in sabre shaped dactyli; carpopodites and propodites are fringed with long hairs. The fourth or last pair of legs are small, subdorsal in position, and arise near the middle line of the body.

The abdomen of the male consists of five separate segments—third, fourth, and fifth being fused—and has a finely granular surface. The abdomen corresponds very closely with that of *P. notopus*, even to the crescentic ridge on the sixth segment. Its breadth opposite the penultimate pair of legs is about a third of the breadth of the sternum at the same point. The genital ducts open as in *P. notopus*.

Only a single specimen, and of the above dimensions, was obtained, trawled at Sta. 332, south-east of South Andaman Island, 279 fathoms.

This specimen is of special interest, as it adds a second species to the hitherto solitary species—*P. notopus*—of the family Ptenoplacidae of the Indian fauna. The two species resemble each other closely, but differ markedly in the following points:—The sculpture and outline of the front and carapace, especially the antero-lateral borders and the transverse sutures of the carapace; the orbits; the relative lengths of the eyes, the second and basal joints of the antennules.

Has been figured for "Illustrations of the Zoology of R.I.M.S. 'Investigator.'" "

XXVIII.—*Natural History Notes from the R.I.M.S. 'Investigator,' Capt. T. H. Heming, R.N. (retired), commanding.*—Series III., No. 8. *On a new Genus of Teleostean Fish closely allied to Chiasmodus.* By A. C. MACGILCHRIST, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., Capt. I.M.S., Surgeon-Naturalist to the Marine Survey.

Suborder PERCISOSES (Boulenger).

Fam. Chiasmodontidae, Gill.

Dysalotus Alcocki, gen. et sp. n.

B. 7. D. VIII. 27. A. 27. P. 11. V. I, 5.

The body is elongate and compressed; its height contained

nearly eight times in the total length without the caudal. The head is large, low, and long, contained about $3\frac{1}{2}$ times in the same standard length.

The snout is very long and depressed, about 3 times the diameter of the eye and more than $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of the head. The eyes are lateral, wide apart, small, and deep-set. The interorbital space is more than twice the diameter of the eye, nearly flat from side to side, and traversed by two anteriorly converging ridges which enclose a V-shaped space. The nostrils are slightly nearer to the eye than to the tip of the snout.

The mouth is very deeply cleft, reaching beyond the eyes. The lower jaw projects beyond the upper; no barbel. The mucous system of the head is well developed.

The body is naked except the posterior half or so, which is furnished with minute spiny scales arranged for the most part in rows parallel to the lateral line; the spinules have a backward inclination.

The lateral line is single, uninterrupted, very broad, and conspicuous; it runs from the upper angle of the gill-opening to the base of the caudal, curved slightly downwards, and contains a row of about 41 distinct pores.

Two separate dorsal fins: the first begins slightly posterior to the vertical through the base of the pectoral, and contains 8 slender spines; the second begins a couple of millimetres behind the first, is much the longer, and contains 27 rays. The anal is equal, opposite and similar to the second dorsal. Caudal symmetrically forked. Pectorals long (about half the length of the head) and slender, in position nearer the ventral than the dorsal line; all rays branched. Ventrals (I, 5) short (not so long as snout), inserted below the pectorals, but connected only by ligament with the clavicular arch.

Vent about 8 mm. in front of where the anal fin begins. No anal papilla; small urogenital papilla behind the vent.

The jaws are distensible, with four series of setiform teeth, similar in both jaws; those of the inner rows longest; all movable and turned inwards. No vomerine teeth; a single row of small teeth—depressible backwards—on each palatine. Tongue free. Gill-openings very wide, with membranes joined only quite anteriorly. Seven branchiostegals. Gills four; last gill-cleft a foramen merely. Branchial arches weak and gill-rakers represented by small fixed and fairly numerous teeth similar to those of the mouth. Pseudo-branchiæ are present.

An air-bladder is present, but without an open duct. The

pyloric cæca were densely matted together and entangled with parasitic worms; there were about nine cæca. Beside these the hepatic duct opened into the gut. Vertebrae 39 (15 abdominal and 24 caudal). Abdomen extends well behind the vent into the tail. The stomach is elongate, cæcal in shape, and empty; its inner surface presented large, coarse, longitudinal rugæ. Liver small.

Two strange Structures.

1. *An unobliterated yolk-sac* (?).—Lying free in the peritoneal cavity to the right of the stomach and extending from the liver anteriorly to near the vent was an elongate bladder with a shiny pearly external coating of peritoneum. Its posterior end was free and broad; its anterior end was narrow and formed a long neck which was distinctly traced up to the large vessels of the liver; from these vessels a large branch descended along the neck, and broke up into smaller branches in the bladder-wall.

2. *A rectal cæcum*.—From the region of the pyloric cæca there descended a cæcum which entered the anterior or ventral surface of the rectum about 2 mm. above the vent. In the posterior part of its course it was in intimate connexion with the ventral aspect of the rectum. Its anterior relations could not be ascertained with certainty, as during the unravelling of the pyloric cæca the anterior extremity of the cæcum got broken.

The colour in life was violet-black.

A single specimen, about $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, was caught in the trawl at Sta. 315, Bay of Bengal, near the Andamans, 705 fathoms. It has been figured and will appear in the next issue of the "Illustrations of the Zoology of the R.I.M.S. 'Investigator.'" "

Named after Major Aleock, F.R.S., Superintendent of the Indian Museum, in gratitude for the guidance and help he has invariably given to the Surgeon-Naturalist.

XXIX.—*List of a small Collection of Odonata (Dragonflies) from Ceylon, collected by Mr. E. Ernest Green, with Notes on the Genus Zygonidia and its Allies, and Descriptions of new Species of Zygonidia, Kirb., and Onychothemis, Brauer, from Ceylon and Tonkin.* By W. F. KIRBY, F.L.S., F.E.S., &c.

I HAVE lately received, through Mr. W. J. Lucas, an assortment of dragonflies collected by Mr. E. Ernest Green, chiefly